SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manu publication wish to have rejected articles returned. View must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

The President Stands on the Tariff Plank of the Chicago Platform. From a Lower Accepting the Democratic Numberium I dent, Written at Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1852.

The dogma is now holdly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Spur and Not the Brake.

The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED blocked the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday night, and beamed these joyful sentences at the reporters:

"Is is certainly a wonderful victory, and so unusua that it may be safely regarded as a full popular ex-pression which will do the country much good. It will affect even the secret asssions of the Committee on Ways and Means. The voice is loud enough to penetrate where they are."

As a full popular expression the great but sporadic Republican successes of last Tuesday are equal to those genuine and simple natural quorums which Mr. REED used to get by counting the hat pegs in the cloak rooms of the House. Those successes show that Republican and protectionist Iowa and Ohio and Massachusetts are more Republican, and consequently more bitterly protectionist than ever. What is that to the Democrats? What do they care for the verdict of Republican States? They do not receive directions from those States.

As to New York, what does the result show, save that the people are dissatisfied and disgusted because the Democrats have allowed the spoliation of protection to continue and have not yet made any effort to stop it. The same disgust and dissatisfaction contributed to increase the Republican majorities in Massachusetts and Ohio and Iowa.

Instead of looking back after setting their hands to the plough, the Ways and Means Committee should take the elections as a warning against delay and weakness, the impressive hint of a kick that the American people are not going to stand any nonsense, and that they expect from the Democratic party a straight and an honest tariff for revenue only, with no half-measures in it, no concessions to protection, no free list, no cowardly compromise of any sort.

If the people want protection, they will look to the Republicans for it, and they will take it straight. It would please Mr. REED and the other Republicans very much to see the Ways and Means Committee trim and palter, blow hot and cold, and be only half or quarter Democratic. Certain it is that if the Democrats do not dare to be Democratic, but give in to a policy half-Republican, a bastard protectionism, and thereby not only break their express engagement to the country, but show their inability to carry out a policy of their own, the disasters of Tuesday will be a picnic compared to those that will come in 1894 and 1896.

The Consequences in the Empire State.

Two groups of political observers, one of ultra-sedate conservatives and one of overzealous and hysterical Mugwumps, may insist on waiting until New Year's before determining what are likely to be the results of last Tuesday's election in this State. But those who are better informed can perceive already some of the probable consequences of that day's unexpected Republican victory. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, f them until 1895. The adminis trative and disbursing officers of the State are, for the first time in many years, Republicans, in political accord with the majority of the Legislature. There has not been a Republican Secretary of State since 1885, a Republican Comptroller since 1883, a Republican Attorney-General since Lealing W. RUSSELL vacated that office in 1883, a Republican State Engineer since 1883, or a Republican State Treasurer since 1881. The power to direct the State administration, subject to the veto power of the Democratic Governor over the acts of the Legislature, but not over the administration of the State offices, will, after Jan. 1, be in the hands of the Republicans. The Republicans cannot interfere with the apportionment, or with the rights of municipalities under the Constitution, restored by the Democrats in office; but they can, and probably will, seek to amend the election law, without strenuous opposition from the Democracy, and they may try, though it is against all Republican traditions, customs, and precedents, to cut down the appropriations for State expenditures. They will endeavor, perhaps, to rearrange some of the municipal departments in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and elsewhere, but without much prospect of success as long as that sturdy and homely Democrat, Governor FLOWER, is seated in the State House.

In this Republican triumph the Republican machine in this city had no share. Its leaders did their level best, if the word level may be used to describe any of their proceedings, to defeat and discredit the Republican cause here. They imposed upon their party followers a worse defeat than the Republicans sustained in 1891 or 1892, two years of Democratic victory; and the three Republican Assemblymen who go to Albany this year from New York city, were elected without aid from the Republican machine, and, in fact, over the opposition of the local Republican leaders. These results foreshadow of course, a reorganization of the Republican party in this town, on the lines followed last year in Brooklyn. The task will be a much easier one on account of the sudden access of patronage to the up-State Republicans. When, a year ago, the Republican national ticket was defeated and the Republican organization buried out of sight in the State, including all its big cities, the Republican leaders took reluctant leave of their patron age until, probably, another national election. From this plight they are unexpect edly rescued by the opportunity, which the suddenly acquired State patronage will give them, to reward their followers and stimulate the activity of new recruits.

The defeat, simultaneously, of the spiendid Democratic organizations in the two big cities to the east and west of New York namely, in Brooklyn and Jersey City, and the triumph there of the Republican candidates having independent Democratic aid on Tuesday, has already had the effect of emboldening some persons hereabouts to take again the political measure of the of 1893 has been held, the command does

they can, the standard of revolt against the one Democratic organization in the North which has valiantly withstood the tidal wave that carried away so much good timber with the driftwood. A Mayor of this city, to succeed that able, efficient, and popular officer, Thomas Francis Gilroy, is to be voted for in 1894; and encouraged by what they have done in Brooklyn and Jersey City, some unattached Democrats in New York, we make no error in opining, will measuring conclusions with that powerful and unconciliatory animal. The fact that in the past such encounters have almost uniformly been disastrous to the attacking party, will not deter the opponent this year. It will be interesting to watch the outcome of the encounter.

A Republican State administration and Legislature formulating the issues upon which the battle for the Governorship will be decided in November, 1894; a reorganization of the dilapidated and discredited Retiger hunt on a large, if not a very promising, scale, in this town: such are the New York State, as now disclosed to the well-trained eye. And the Democracy, instructed and strengthened by ephemeral reverses, will, we are willing to wager seven cents, come out once more on top.

### Forty Years of Unconstitutional Legis-

latures in New Jersey. The sweeping decision rendered on Thursday by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, through Judge DEPUE, is of the highest importance as affecting future political movements in that State. It also raises an interesting question about the status of the new Assembly elected on Tuesday.

The Constitution of New Jersey requires in Section 3 of Article 4 that "the General Assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the countles, respectively, who shall be apportioned among said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants." The Constitution fixes the method and time of apportionment, provides that the whole number of Assemblymen shall not exceed sixty, and further provides that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member at least.

It will be observed that the New Jersey Constitution, unlike that of New York, fails to provide for Assembly districts in the counties, or to require that the Assemblymen shall be chosen by single districts.

Yet Assembly districts have existed in New Jersey in the several counties for more than forty years, and Assemblymen during that period have been chosen by single districts. The counties have been districted over and over again for representation. Successive redistricting laws have been passed by Republican and Democratic Legislatures. The last election of Assemblymen at large by the counties, and not by districts in the counties, was held in 1852. Since that time each district has voted for its own Assemblyman, and not for any other of the Assemblymen to which its county was entitled.

The last redistricting act was passed by the Democrats in 1891. Republicans have denounced it as a gerrymander. They have quarrelled with its delimitation of the present districts as unfair, unjust, and devised

for partisan advantage. Last summer the Republicans of Essex county petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Clerk to issue official ballots for Assemblymen in that county on a general ticket. This brought the question of the constitutionality of the redistricting act of 1891 before the court; and it was argued by distinguished counsel in July before Judge DEPUE, Judge LIPPINCOTT, and Judge REED.

The decision of the court was withheld until after the recent election. On Thursday it was announced by Judge Depue, the other two Judges concurring, that the Supreme Court decides not merely that the last redistricting act is unconstitutional, that the who system of election by Assembly districts in New Jersey is contrary to the provision of Article 4. Section 3. as quoted above. The sweeping character of the decision is apparent in the following

extract from Judge Depue's opinion: "After a careful examination and a most attentive consideration of the important questions in this case, in my judgment the election of members of Assembly in Assembly districts is a plain departure from the by the Constitution. The election of one member in on Assembly district and another member to another district, and so on through the eleven districts into which the county is divided, is not the section of the members of he General Assembly apportioned among the counties by the egg' coters of the county. The constituency devised by the system of Assembly districts is another and a di erent consultuency from that prescribed by the Constitution; and the qualified voters of the county are restricted in the exercise of the right of suffrage as full

as is guaranteed to them by the Constitution.
"It seems to me that it cannot be affirmed on any defensible ground that a member of the Assembly chosen by the voters of an election district within the county, is in the words of the Constitution, 'elected by the legal volers of the county.' The Constitution contains the permanent will of the people. It is para mount to the power of the Legislature, and can he re voked or aftered only by the power which created it

The decision of the Supreme Court declares in conclusion:

"The rule to show cause should be made absolute for a peremptory mandamus commanding that at all jutur eneral elections members of the tieneral Ass the county as prayed for."

This means, of course, that Assembly men must hereafter be voted for on a general county ticket and elected by a majority in the whole county. And while th present proceeding relates only to Essex the general principle affirmed by the Supreme Court, unless its decision shall be reversed by the Court of Errors and Appeals, will apply to any other county in the State, just as soon as any citizen of such

county petitions for a mandamus. The immediate political effect of this remarkable decision will be to prevent a redistricting of the State by the Republicans for Republican advantage. The new and constitutional method of electing Assemblymen on a general county ticket, will in rease the political power of Democratic majorities in the cities, such as Newark and Jersey City, at the expense of the outlying townships in the same counties. It will increase the difficulty of obtaining a nomination for the Assembly. It will increase the power of the county machine. It will delocalize the responsibility of the Assemblyman. He will not be the special representative of a small district. out one of several representatives of the county at large. Whether these changes will operate to the advantage or disadvantage of public interests and good govern-

ment, remains to be seen. But the most interesting question is that which affects the status of the Assembly elected on Tuesday last. Among the New Jersey lawyers there is considerable difference of opinion in this respect. The immediate proceeding, of course, takes form in a mandate to the County Clerk of Essex to issue ballots for the election of Assemblymen on a general ticket; and as the election

Tammany tiger, and to raise, if they think | not operate until the election of 1994. But here is the Supreme Court declaring not only that every Assembly for the past forty years has been chosen unconstitutionally but also that the Assembly elected this week and not yet organized, was chosen in defiance of the Constitution's provisions.

We observe that so good a lawyer and Republican as Counsellor Keassey of Newark takes the ground that this decision has come too late to affect the present Legislature. "The Legislature itself," he is insist on stepping upon the tiger's tail and | quoted as saying, "when it meets in January, is the only judge of the validity of the election of its own members." Quite true that the Legislature is the only judge of the election of its own members, provided that the Legislature itself is constitutionally constituted. Suppose it had been chosen under a law restricting the suffrage to voters over fifty years old, and that this law had subsequently been declared to be unconstitutional, would a Legislature thus chosen be the only judge of the election of its own members? publican machine in New York city, and a Suppose, again, that the question of the right of any Assemblyman elected last Tuesday to represent his county at Trenton probable results of Tuesday's election in | this winter, should be brought by quo warranto before the Supreme Court, which has just decided that every Assemblyman elected that day was chosen in violation of the requirements of the Constitution?

"The Constitution," says Judge DEPUE to Mr. KEASBEY, "is paramount to the power of the Legislature, and can be revoked or altered only by the power which created it. Popular government can be maintained only by upholding the Constitution at all times and on all occasions.'

#### The Punishment of McKane.

No good citizen will dissent from the proposition that if John Y. McKane and his associates at Gravesend are guilty of even one-half the offences charged against them by the newspapers and by common report, they ought to be severely punished.

Among other infractions of the law, they are believed to have committed contempt of court, in flagrantly disregarding an injunction order granted by Mr. Justice BAB-NARD of Poughkeepsie. This leads our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, to indulge in lurid paragraphs like the following:

"There has been curious delay in the Supreme Court in dealing with Jons Y. McKanz. Do Judge Bannand and Judge Coulex suppose because McKane's rebellion failed of its main object that it is the less outrageous? Is it their understanding of the law that it is to be vindicated only when the lawbreaker gets all be sought ! "Of course, if Judges choose to allow their orders to be defield and their authority insulted, why, there will be people to defy and insult them. But it can't be done with Judges who don't intend that it shall. And this the people understand."

Of course, the writer of such paragraphs is utterly ignorant of the law on the subject of contempts of court. Judges cannot base judicial action against John Y. Mc-KANE or anybody else upon statements made in the newspapers. In the absence of a sworn complaint from some one, or an indictment by a Grand Jury, neither Judge BARNARD nor Judge CULLEN has any more authority to punish the Gravesend people for contempt of court than has the writer in the Tribune himself.

There is sometimes such a thing as intemperate zeal in a good cause. For the courts to act without evidence, as the Tribune would have them do, would be a more serious usurpation of power than

## Stanton and Sherman.

anything that McKANE has done.

The Chattanoona Times discusses the statement that when Gen. SHERMAN and Secretary STANTON met upon the grand stand on the occasion of the final review of the Union troops in Washington, the Secretary "proffered his hand to the General who, however, passed on without noticing

either the hand or its owner." With regard to our recent contradiction of this untrue story, the Times points out the fact that the disputed version is supported by the subjoined passage in Gen. Sher-MAN'S Memoirs, volume IL and page 377:

"Then, turning into the gate of the Presidentia pon the stand, where I found Mrs. Surman with her President, Gen. GRANT, and each member of the Cabinet As I approached Mr. Stanton be offered me his hand, but declined it publicly, and the fact was universally

We are acquainted with this passage in Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, and also with his statement on a preceding page, declaring that he had previously made up his

mind to affront Stanton: "As Mr. Stanton made no friendly advances, and offered no word of explanation or applicate for the War Department's published disapproval of SHARMAN'S arrangements with Gen. Jourston: I declined Gen. Grant's friendly offices for a reconciliation, but, on the con trary, resulved to resent what I considered an insuit, as publicly as it was made."

Likewise in Gen. GRANT'S Memoirs, page 534, the alleged incident is narrated in the following language:

"SHURMAN witnessed this review from the grand stand, which was occupied by the President and his Cabinet, Here he SHURWAN showed his resentment for the cruel and barsh treatment that had unnec by refusing to take his extended hand."

Notwithstanding these published state ments, it is strictly true that Mr. STANTON did not offer his hand to Gen. Sherman, and therefore that Gen. SHERMAN did not have an opportunity to refuse the extended hand of the Secretary of War. Whatever hostile feeling existed between the two was manifested by equal reserve upon either side when they were brought face to face. Gen. GRANT'S Memoirs were written long

after Gen. Sherman's, and Gen. Grant's version of the incident was perhaps based on Sherman's testimony rather than on distinet personal recollection. Gen. SHERown Memoirs were not published until about ten years after the affair; six years after Stanton's death. Meanwhile, various and untrue reports of what occurred on the reviewing stand had gained circulation, and had found ready acceptance and belief among the partisans of Gen. SHER-MAN. Gen. SHERMAN states that his mind had been excited, just previously to the review, by the War Department's rebuke of his attempt to raise the military authority above the civil in the negotiations with the capitulating Confederates; and excited to such a degree of unimosity against Mr. STANTON that he had resolved to insult the Secretary in public. That may be. It may be that he went upon the reviewing stand with the intention of insulting the Secretary. It may even be that he faucied he saw some movement on the part of STAN-TON which his excited mind interpreted as a friendly advance affording him an opportunity to perpetrate the contemplated affront; and that his memory dwelt afterward on that mistaken construction of Mr. STANTON'S bearing which was satisfactory

to his vanity and hatred. However that may be, the fact remains that Secretary STANTON did not offer his hand to Gen. SHERMAN on that reviewing stand. This statement is based not only on our own attentive observation, but also on the distinct testimony of another interested eyewitness who stood near to both gentlemen at the time; as well as on dec

retary Stanton's conversation with us respecting the incident immediately after its occurrence.

Would England Be the Victim? Simultaneously with the appearance of a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean. and the seeming confirmation of an agreement between Russia and France, comes the report of widespread discontent in India and of partially successful attempts to destroy the British military stores in the northwestern section of that country. That these events are not unconnected is asserted by a German political review, the Grenzboten, which declares that the primary aim of the coalition between the French republic and the Czar is aggression against England, and that, to save the latter power, the Triple Alliance would not risk a ship or a man. On the contrary, according to the Grenzboten, the three central powers would look on with complacency while England performed the function of a lightning rod and diverted from them the

Americans who recall the attitude of Eng-

political isolation, she should be deprived of Egypt and of her Indian empire, and sink into a petty power. Not a hand on this side of the Atlantic would be raised to help her, and she would be lucky if American counterparts of the Alabama did not play havoe with her commerce. It is, indeed, as certain that the disruption of the British empire would haure signally to our advantage as it is that the destruction of our merchant navy during the war of the rebellion led to an immense expansion of the British carrying trade. We can see, however, no immediate prospect of such retribution being visited upon Great Britain, for we believe the statements of the Grenzboten to be unfounded, even if they are sincere. It is probable, in truth, that France and Russia may try to lessen England's present ascendancy in the Mediterranean, with a view of rendering the Suez route dangerous in the event of a war in India. But the means employed for the purpose are likely to be of a diplomatic and indirect kind. Spain may be encouraged to demand territorial concessions in Morocco, so as to gain a strong position near the mouth of the Mediterranean, while at the other end of the sea the Khedive and his Turkish suzerain may be urged to demand the evacuation of Egypt. But the moment France and Russia pass from such operations to direct hostilities against England, it would be an act of stupendous folly for the Triple Alliance to leave the lastnamed power in the lurch. Once attacked, England would be but too eager to become an ally of the central powers, and they would never dream of repelling the overtures of a country which could not only make them strong at sea, where at present they are weak, but give them unlimited pecuniary supplies, which, in these days of colossal armies, are, more than they ever were, the sinews of war. When we consider how inevitable a general war is felt to be at Berlin and Vienna, and how needful for Italy it is that the crisis should come soon. we cannot doubt that the union of England with the Triple Alliance would give the signal for an immediate outbreak of a titanic struggle. Ships and money are the two things lacking at present to the central powers; let these be forthcoming, and it would be madness to postpone a trial of strength which is known to be unavoidable.

Such an utterance as that of the Grenzboten sounds to us like a bird-call meant to lure Russia and France into a snare. Should those two powers attack England openly. they would be playing Germany's game. With Mr. GLADSTONE in power at Westminster nothing short of a direct attack on the part of France and Russia, and the consequent dread of losing India, would drive England into a close combination with the Triple Alliance. But such a combination once effected, the central powers would have a tremendous preponderance of resources: and of the war upon which they would enter, it is probable that France, and not England, would be the victim. We do not, therebelieve that the egregious blunder of forcing the United Kingdom Into the arms of the central powers is contemplated at Paris or St. Petersburg.

One of the potent causes which contributed largely to the defeat of the Democratic party at the recent election was the levying in this State of the inheritance tax, a pet scheme of the Hon. FRANK CAMPBELL, State Comptroller. This tax has been extended so as to grasp not only every collateral inheritance, but also every direct inheritance, and father or son must pay tribute as well as nephew or cousin. THE SUN has always opposed this tax as wrong in principle and iniquitous in operation. Double taxation finds no favor with the people of this State, even though it may serve to swell an unnecessary balance in the State Treasury.

The Hon. FREDERICK THOMAS GREEN-HALGE of Massachusetts has a more elaborate. ly polished, carefully burnished, and effulgently decorative marble-topped poll than is possessed by any of the other successful can didates of last Tuesday. With his dome and the State House's, Beacon Hill will be as bright as a button next winter.

Senator Martin of Kansas "was not at all astonished at the result of the recent elec-Senator Mantin has jumped into eyclone cellars so often that it is somewhat difficult to surprise him. If rain should rise from the earth, or Kansas be pronounced sane Senator Martin wouldn't totter on his base. Besides, he told you so

A match between STEINITZ and LASKER is demanded. The TARRASCH-TSCHIGORIN contest is disappointing. The play is not of that inspiring superiority that stirs the ambition of young masters to its depths. The effect has been rather to discredit the fame of Tschtsoms, and nothing more. LASKER's late victory in the tournament nere was so remarkable that every one must itch to see him pitted with the champion of the world. Play chess.

The Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER emerges for the purpose of remarking that what the country needs is confidence." why doesn't the Hon. RUSSELL ALEXANDER AL-GER give the country some confidence? He

Two of the despatches from Chicago, which we printed on Thursday, gave us the two eminent Republicans upon the cause of things. The Republican defeat of ast year, according to the Hon. CHARLES B. FARWELL, was owing to "HARRIBON'S offensive "HARRISON." said he. "made a personality." bitter enemy of every prominent Republican who ever called at the White House; if he had treated the Republican party with respect, in stead of insult and discourtesy, the party would have continued in power." These are bitter remarks, and ther are founded upon experlence, as those who know of the relation that existed between Brother FARWELL and Gen. Harrison when they were both in office will understand. Next listen to Benator PET South Dakota. tion," said the Benator, "was surely the cumu lative protest of the people against the inse

lent and dictatorial methods of GROVER CLEVE-LAND and his lieutenants." We do not see any sense in this remark of the Republican Senator from South Dakota. It is evidently s

piece of spleen. There is no doubt that the A. P. A. gave aid and comfort to the G. O. P. in the election of Nov. 7. A. D. 1893. The historian of the period is at liberty to make note of this fact for the information of posterity, with the explanation that A. P. A. has the meaning that K. N. had forty years ago in the time of the Dark Lantern. Zigzag is the way things go

very often. We suppose it arises from the first principles of human nature that when we have anything no matter how good, we soon want to change it. The idea said to be entertained among members of the National Academy of the Central Park is an illustration. With a vast expenditure, this city has made there an open pleasure ground of extraordinary loveliness. Its success has scarcely a parallel; yet here we have again a proposition to take some large portion of its rural beauty for the purposes of a great building. If New York should desire to give a site to the Naland during our civil war would have no tional Academy of Design, it has sites available without number. Hardly a spot on the sympathy to waste on her if, owing to island is beyond its power to take and use as it desires. It can buy where it likes, but the last site which it is apt to devote to such a purpose is the Central Park, where it has spent millions to produce the present glorious

It was an error certainly to put the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the Fark, but that is done. It should never be repeated. It is a pity, though, that the Park should be threatened from a quarter like the National Academy of Design, where we should rather expect to see its integrity zealously defended.

The Interior Department is said to be over-What? What? It is the fervent wish of the Hon : Home Smith that there shall be no fleas on the Interior Department. Turn the rascals

We hate to be compelled to shove our esteemed friends, the Drys, against the barbedwire fact that Iowa, in electing the Republicar State ticket, has swatted prohibition under the

chin and athwart the smeller. In its exultation of Wednesday last over the previous day's election, the Triloine gave us the song of the "Star-spangled Banner," and printed a picture of that beauteous stand-ard. It gave not a line of the song "Hall, Columbia," and did not even make any allusion to another favorite song. "America." or to yet another. "The Red. White, and Blue." Its peculiar proceeding did not convince us that the "Star spangled Banner" is the very best of all pieces for our national anthem. As our correspondent, H. C., has already pointed out, the music of the piece is unsuitable for the populace, as very few people can sing both the low and the high potes of it. The "rocket's red glare" is sure to sear above the pitch of the ordinary voice nine times out of ten. Then again, as our correspondent, B. W., has observed, the tune of the "Star-spangled Banner" is of foreign composition, as is also the tune of "Amer-We are disposed to-day to give heed to the arguments of the advocates of "Hall, Columbia," an impressive American composition, a stirring melody, rich and full in its barmonies, crowned with a grand title.

As we think of the relative merits of the four patriotic songs we cannot make a choice from them for our national anthem. We must leave the choice to Congress, acting under the judicious advice of the Hon. Amos J. Cum-MINOS of New York.

We have faith in the people. Our political institutions are the best known to mankind. Aglorious thing is universal suffrage. It is the bulwark of our liberties. Through it our country will continue to make progress steadily and peacefully, to the advantage of all. We are in the second century of American Independence under the Constitution.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, represents as follows what it conceives to have been the situation after the

The people want it, and we will give it to them.' Re publicans said. The Democratic party has carried the country on an out-and-out free trade platform. The people have declared in favor of it, so let them have it. Let them try it, and if it is really better for the country than protection, let us all agree to support it

This seems very queer. How could the Democracy say that they were pledged to free trade by the Chicago platform when there is not a word or intimation respecting free trade in that instrument, and when the platform expressly declares for a tariff for revenue only, which is something entirely opposed to free trade? And how could the Republicans say that the Democrats had carried the country on an out-and-out free trade platform. when the truth is that they had carried it on a revenue tariff platform?

It is very curious how the minds of intalligent politicians, and the writers of able and high-toned journals, appear to be hopelessly

confused respecting this simple question. If INGALLS of Kansas is to be employed as the editor of a paper out in Omaha, we must condole with him. The place in which the ex-Senator ought to found a great journal, all his own, is the city of Chicago, which is the sensitive centre of power.

After the taste of politics it is restful to speculate as to whother Yale will carry the football match to-day, and, if so, by how great a majority. Next to politics, perhaps football is the best fun.

# Mr. Cleveland and Hawall,

From the Phi'nde/phia Public Indge.

The report that President Cleveland intends to report the Queen of Hawaii to her throne is evid utily s distortion of the instructions given to Mr. Willis. The overnment has been recognized by the Uni Sintes, and Minister Willis goes out accredited to it. If there is to be a change in the dovernment, the Hawati

How Tall is Governor McKinley !

To the Epiron or The Sys-Sir. Mr. Crawford, in his interesting article entitled "Early in the ield 'printed in The Sex of Nov. 10, says of Gover Mchinle;; "He is slightly above the medium height; the height of Napoleon, 5 feet 756 inches." he height of vapoleon offeet by mones.

I don't know how tail Sapoleon was: therefore I am
mable to determine from Mr. Crawford's statement ow tall McKinley is. Mr. Crawford's sentence may

1. That Mckinley is slightly taller than was Napleon, whose beignt was 5 feet 7% inches, and 5 feet 7% inches is the medium beight of man. 2. That McKinley is of the same height that Napoleon wa , namely, 5 feet 756 inches, which height is slightly That Napoleon was and Mckinley is slightly above

feet 7% inches in beight, which beight in feet 7 There is nothing in Mr. Crawford's words or syntax indicate which one of these three meanings he wishes the reader to accept.

A Conundrum. To the Editor of The Sun-Str: Will you tell me why

t is that bad men are generally very good fellows?

## The Colonel of Virginia.

from the Atlants Constitution.

The Colonel of Virginia, we know him when he comes.
With memories tright of many a fight with restiting roll of drains.
We know him by his courtly grace, his gray locks floating free. we may be the fields with Stonewal, and he for he framped the fields with Lee

The Council of Virgicia, we know him as he stands. Pair, listeding to the thinders of the faced battle lands; lie hears the ring of muste ry, the sinule roos likes is trainped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights with Lee The Colonel of Virginia, his life is in the past.

And the war cloud, like a mantle, round his stately

form is cast; And he hears the bugies calling o'er the far and mystic "He's bald." For he tramped the fields with Stonewall and he simbed the heights with Lee! That Cough - That Cold -- The remedy: Dr. D. Jayne's

THE PIRING ON OUR PLAG. The Act of Monduras May Get That Country Into Trouble with Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The United States steamship Alliance arrived at La Libertad. Salvador, yesterday. A despatch received at the Navy Department a few days ago an-nounced that the United States Minister was aboard. It is presumed that this referred to Minister Young, and it is assumed that he has Minister Baker with him, and that they are consulting respecting the firing on the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica. Although Minister Baker was on board the vessel at the time, he would probably be precluded from making a formal protest himself, as Mr. Young is the accredited Minister from the United States to Honduras, whose officials di-rected the fire upon the Costa Rica in the Henduras port of Amapola. If Design of building a new academy building in | the question as to whether the guns were fired directly at the steamship or simply across her bows to cause her to stop in her flight should be settled in favor of the first proposition. there is reason to believe that the incident may take a more serious turn than was at first anticipated. In addition to the complaint and anticipated. In addition to the complaint and request for satisfactory explanation that will doubtless be ledged by the United States Government, there is reason to believe that the Honduras officials may have involved their country in a difficulty with a neighboring Central American republic that will prove to be more difficult of adjustment than our own complaint.

Central American republic that will prove to be more difficult of adjustment than our own complaint.

Advices received in Washington from the south say that while Ronilla, who was the special object of the attack upon the steamer, was a native of Honduras, he is now an adopted citizen of the republic of Nicaragua. About three months ago he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua, the highest congress known to the country and a body charged with a revision of the Constitution of the country. The members of the Assembly are known as "Inviolables," and their personal safety is guaranteed by the nation. At the time of the incident Bonilla was on his way from Nicaragua to Guatemala. It is said that in his desire to obtain possession of the person of his ancient enemy, Bonilla. President Vasquez of Honduras ordered the officers of the nort o "take him out of the ship, and if the Captain refuses to surrender him, to fire on the ship."

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

the Fi-cal Year to Date \$29,250,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-One-third of the onth of November expired with to-day, and It shows that the Government expenditures for the month have exceeded the receipts by \$2,250,000. The total receipts for the month so far have been: From customs, \$3,565,000; internal refenue, \$4.501,000; miscellaneous, \$1,000,000. These figures show a marked falling off in custom receiptss, which have averaged this month only \$350,000 a day. Internal revenue receipts have kept up to the normal. As November is always an "off" month for importations, it is not considered frobable 

HOME FOR SATOLLE.

Cardinal Gibbons Directs That Contributions Br Taken in His Archidocest. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.-Cardinal Gibbons has made public the following address:

In the Clergy and Inch worth A Ad were at Barrens . "Within the past year there has been by Pontifical authority established among the Catholics of this, our favored land, an Apostolic Delegation. The purpose of this institution is to cement more closely our connection with the Holy See, to accontuate and perfect the external union in the Church between its head

and the members, and to render more satisfactory and expeditious our intercourse with the centre of our faith.

"The Archibishops, at their last annual meeting held in thicus, thought it just and proper to provide in the cay of Washington a proper to provide in the city of Washington a suitable residence for the Arostolic Telegate, and are about to call upon all Catholies in the United States for contributions toward the ac-complishment of this so much desired pro-ject. Priests and laymen will be exhaused to unite in this testimonial of our loyal hearts to the Vicar of Christ—now more immediately represented in our midst by his personal dele-gate.

will not to belind in the movement, and the will not be behind in the movement, and that pasters and shocks will relotes in the opportunity thus inforched of manifesting their faith and develon to batholis unity.

"We, therefore, direct that a general collection be taken up in the churches of the archidlocese on Sunday, Dec. 3—the first Sunday of advent, and that this letter be read at least on the proceeding Sanday. We carnessly exhort the reverend pastors to speak 10 their congregations about the matter, and to enist in behalf of the undertaking the president section. half of the undertaking the practical sym pathy and copperation of every one."

Mr. Tingle's Resignation Not Accepted. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. Whether or not Supervising Special Agent Tingle will remain connected with the force of Treasury agents, with which he has been associated for twenty-five years, is a matter that too future has to deteryears, is a matter that the future has to deter-mine. Mr. Tingle vert nity tendered his resig-nation to secretary the late on Marchaelast. A month lago he recented his resignation in writing, to take effect thee. It and to day he was intermed by secretary Carles of that his resignation would not at bresen, in december, Mr. Tingle has lifted a very trying position in a manner that has ned successive Secretaries to retain him in other.

Localty in the Twenty-six b.

To the English of The Series in Angeleriava in appeared an affice consisting ma n y of abusive c rism of William H. Bur e. the Tammany Hall leade of the Twonty stata Assembly district. A letter i quoted, and the thismosti made that this letter was sent to every voter in the district. Now, as the substance of this letter is a very to deal treatment space with not one the leader of the classifier but with the lemment at the left, the district leader to be district, which is a straight of the leader to be sufficient as a substant in such that a straight lead with the substant in minimal as a substant substant in a substant in the left of the kind on the new and so for a substant in the substant in th quoted, and the statement made that this letter wi

Foreign No es of Real Interest.

At the last elections to the Imperial Diet in Germany the Socialist candidates received 1.786,788 votes out of a total of 7,702,265, or more than 25 per cent. The t ob'ain support in only fifteen constituencies in the whole empire

A young Viepnese of 27 supported his eister and their old motter. the day be met a young woman in a concert half, and, becoming infollowed with her, became engaged to her, with the a merquent approval of his mother and sister. For ag the time of hetrothal re-ports came to the family that the girl, who worked in shop, was not what she a ould be. She confessed that the reports were true, and her lover left her. long after that the postman brought him a black bor dered letter in another handwriting than his former sweetheart's "It contained only a photograph, the per trait of his lady love, in her bridai dress, lying afelin her coffin. As a fact, the young woman, instead of being dead, had had herself photo-raphed in her coffin as a last means of bringing her lover back again. In a paroxysm of despair, however, her lover cursed himself as her mur terer, and became a raving mantac

The Mail e Situatio to Nice Words.

Labelers are un smelts are down, and sard nes

A Footist Wooder. Whom do you conside, the most remarkable football

player in the country f' "Fitzgerald of the Brooklyn Crescents, of course." actonish me. Why !"

LASAK'S WILL SET ASIDE.

Man of Ungovernable Temper and In-Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has rendered a decision setting aside the will of Millionaire Francis W. Lasak. who died at Dobbs Ferry on Feb. 15, 1889. One-third of the estate was left to Ophelia J. Cathbert and another third to Victoria A. McKenzie daughters of the testator. The remaining third was divided between Cordella D. Chauvet. another daughter. Albert Chauvet, a grandson, and the Children's Ald Society and the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. Suit was brought by the children who were disinherited, and has been in pre-

Friendless. Suit was brought by the children who were disinherited, and has been in progress for a year. This is Justice Fratt's decision in the case:

"After much hesitation I have come to the conclusion that this will in controversy ought to be set aside. It is an unnatural and unreasonable will and the result of weakness and long-continued and intense hate. He was naturally a man of ungovernable temper, and his family trouble had so wrought upon his mind as to make him incapable of makirs a fair and reasonable will. He was a most fair and reasonable will. He was a most such stubborn disposition that I doubt where the will is the result of any undue infine corresponded to the will be the result of any undue infine corresponded in the will be the result of any undue infine corresponded in the will be the result of any undue infine corresponded in the will as the result of any undue infine corresponded in the will, although there is much evidence in her will, although there is much evidence in favor of its validity. It also appears incidentally that all the beneficiaries under the will desire it to be est aside, and the only obstacle in the will. While the trust company, now the trustes under the will, is not to be criticised but rather commanded for seeking to establish the will and the trusts under it, yet it is much better for the beneficiaries under the will. The parties may submit findings and settle the judgment upon notice of five days."

THE NATHAN HALE STATUE,

To Be Unveiled in City Hall Park on Now, 25-Park Board Matters. The statue of Nathan Hale, who was hanged

in this city by the British, will be unveiled in City Hall Park on Nov. 25, the Sons of the Revolution, who present the statue to the city. having chosen Evacuation Day for the ceremony. President Frederick S. Tallmadge of the society will present the statue to the city. and Mayor Gilroy will make the speech of acceptance. Addresses will also be made by Gen. O. O. Howard and Edward Everett Hale. The troops from Governor's Island will parade and so will the Old Guard. It had been the intention to place the statue in the northwest corner of the City Hall Park, but the location was changed by the Park Commissioners yesterday

changed by the Park Commissioners yesterday
to the southwest corner of Mail street and
Broadway.

The Commissioners awarded the contract
for completing the east wing of the
American Museum of Natural History to
J. P. Smith at \$73,000, he teing the lowest
of several bidders. For the second time it
was decided to readvertise for bids for tilling
the interior of the new Casile Garden aquarium, as all the high received provided for the rium, as all the bids received provided for the extenditure of more than \$30,000, the esti-

mate, in behalf of the Century Club, John Bigelow submitted a written statement regarding the location of the processed momerial to William Cullen Bryant in Central Park. He denied the statement of Landscape Architect Vaux that the structure would occupy too much ground, and said that but 450 square feet would be required by it

and said that but 450 square feet would be required by it

Hans for the garbane rematory to be erected in the north transverse road. In Central Park were approved, and the heard of Estimate and Apportionment was asked to issue bonds for \$13,750 for its construction.

A permit was received from the Secretary of War allowing the tuilding of a water crib outside the limitery was well for the protection of the construction of the scale of the force source. the supply papes of the Castle Garden aqua rium

SUNBEAMS

"Less attinulating and not so keenly delightful as the odor of freshly cut grass, and yet very agreeable." sail a dweller in the suburbs, " is the odor of autumn. the woody fragrance of the fallen leaves."

—It is to the credit of New York that those telltale boxes at upper windows to reflect the figure of whatever person rings the front door bell are almost naver on many part of the city. They are not uncommon In T't tiadeiph a.

-The accurately expressive old word "lodger" seems almost to have disappeared from the vocabulary of many New Yorkers, and the senseless legend "board and table board" is one that occasionally meets the eve. "Mealer" is as yet unknown even to the local board no houses, but "roomer" is well established in the mouths of many.

There is in the porthern suburbs of this town a

rand new house with a venerable and misleading rass knocker. It bears the name of the family and a date just fifty years cariler than the year in which the house was built. The knocker first came into use when the father of its present owner set up housekeeping in a village hearly 500 miles away. -A frugal and doubly patriotic Italian barber, whose

sign painter. The jambs of the door and the shutters of the windows are painted red, white, and blue, and further decorated with a highly conventionalized leaf-less shrub in like colors and the flags of the United States and Italy, the former with nine stripes and an indefinitely indicated number of stars. -liver plates have disappeared from most parts of this town, have fallen into irretrievable shabbiness in

others, and have acquired an evil significance in still others. They are still kept bright, however, in parts of the old west side, and there are still little shops in of the old west side, and there are still little shops in that region where you may yet have your name engraved in the highest style of the art upon plates of German silver Keepers of west side boarding houses not infrequently display door plates, partly for business reasons, partly no doubt from a feeling that this outward programation of those within the house is respeciable.

Some New Yorkers imitate the old-fashioned Philadelphia habit of visiting the ovater wharves to eat raw oyaters. The oysters are opened either upon the wharf or directly on board the boat. Prices are low, and the consumption of individual customers is sometimes enormous. This curious old habit fourishes more in Philadelphia than here because the offices and ever the homes of some Philadelphia business then are really not very far from the oyster wharves of the Del aware. The object of the custom is that the oysters may be called a low hours reaser the time when they left the water than they could be had it served in a saleon or restaurant. If the oysters have not tarried in fresh water for faltening, they may be eaten on the

- Abe Russard, the newspaper made outlaw of Lan caster county, Penney variations a home ideally situated for the business of a bandit. He and his brothers have lived all their lives in a wild and inaccessible range of hills open the adge of the richest farming dis-trict in the Project's area. The community at the foot of Buzzard's Mounta n range is made up of industri one, frogal, and peace-oving farmer folk, every man of whom as a believe in threef in beybood the object of at taining a course once before he shall have been over taken by old age, and a great many attain their object. It is not an east to and farmers in this region who have never town tilly mice from home, atthough they pretribe never catched the Lancaster farmers of ball so how has and a single steek gentleman who settled among them, fixed at ease, entertained his neighbors, kept a sung bank account, and all the while plied by night the trade of a horse third in the very community where by day he was a respectable citizen

- Within a space measured by two minutes of time -Within a space measured by two intinites of time and the length of a street back there was a notable diversion in the tole of ite in bouth avenue yesterday afternoon. The course of attraction was a terman working burnedly upthersion at past the New Amsterdam, carrying materials at high street the New Amsterdam, carrying materials at high tensor paper pures. The leavant pelecitimes the calculation at the street materials and the property of the search and the street party of the search and the street pelecitimes at the street materials at the street pelecitims. home at the should of his very all very against mentally man at the should of his very all very against mentally at a home string of heart pecking twine, a down feet in length, with a should at the end, that was training from the circumsta busine. All incomescence of the grant has a first terminal kept on his way, and as he extreme hard proved a stoot, well-dressed woman hard the street of the street woman. the popular interest in his movements became intense the string a quested along the her skirts and switche provekingly against them. Then the knotted end disappeared, and a moment later the German came to a standard with a suddenness that nearly th es him backward. He wheeled in surprise and dis thes him backward. He wheeled in surprise and dis-pleasure. The lady, who had nearly been thrown from her feet, hooked, with startled astonishment, first downward and the matche G rman. To make stepped a sile, and he perhamment is string and without a word. har ments. The gaz real drew along breath of relief, tions the new of human nature, had been suspended into cometably who id step on the secon

Mr. Robert Louis Serenson and Mr. Lloy ! Osbourne have written a remarkable story of ad ventures on sea and land, entitled "The Ebb Tide." It is of absorbing interest, its plot is sovel and worthy of the author of "Treasure Island;" and the finale is thrilling. The story ns in the Sunday SUR of Nov. 19, 1893.